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B.S. BEN-ZUR (INSURANCE) LTD.
JERUSALEM TEL AVIV
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Column One
by
David Courtney

Jordan Said Agreeing To Johnston Plan

The question is whether the Great Powers are as great as they think. There may even come a time when the question will be: who, indeed, are the Great Powers? Dr. Adesman, rummaging in the Hollomanes cupboard, has dragged out the grisly skeleton of the Yellow Peril and shaken it in houses in the face of Marshal Bulganin. But the warning may not be simply a characteristic example of Germanic bogy-building. China most certainly has the makings of a great Power, which, leaning its weight against the Asiatic frontiers of the Soviet, could set up a friction dangerous to Moscow's nerves. The time for that is not yet. Mao and Chou want their share of Mr. Krushchev's heavy industry first. For that matter and for everybody's comfort, the time of challenge in a territorial sense may never come. In the great Power sense of "spheres of influence" and the like, it is almost certain to come.

GENERALLY throughout the political world there have seismic warnings, most of them centered in far and near Asia, including what is commonly meant by the Middle East and certain parts of Europe that at times looked eastward, within the Ottoman Empire, and which, through the Balkan alliance, still have one foot on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus. What, for example, is one to make of the Nehru-Nasser-Tito axis? It is, at the moment, a tenuous, informal affair; but it might be unwise to snore over it. At first glance, Nehru's attitude to world problems may seem wishy-washy; neutralism may seem the negativism of a man afraid to commit himself; and Tito's flamboyant ambitions of a shrewd political tradesman. But these judgments are too simple. Nehru has an enormous popular and wide political influence behind him; Nasser, for all his and Egypt's weakness, is a new force in Arab affairs and has, throughout Arabia, the prestige of a successful revolution. He has neither the cunning nor the confidence of a Nuri or a Ben-Gurion. In the long run, he will not be very long run, at that — the Nazzers of the Arab world will take over from the Nurus.

IT has been said that hatred of Israel can be depended on to unify the Arabs. It has been a pretty doubtful unity so far, with little of substance to command it. The Arab states, which may be for middle and near Asia, a larger, unifying quantity, capable of bringing into being an uncommitted force with an enormous bargaining power in relation to each of the two defined world blocks. It has not reached that stage yet. At present the amiable cups of coffee taken together by Nehru, Nasser and Tito leave only the impression of tiny generalities shared in common, with all three men opposed in principle to letting others tie them to the apron strings of the fairy godmother who bony they dream. But the odd fact is that they have a very good chance of receiving the bony without getting tied up in the apron strings. In short, the non-committal policies of India, Egypt and Yugoslavia can probably be made to pay; and the more unlikely three countries become in their approach to world affairs — it is to say the nearer they with each other of the Asian and Arab world as may join in, reach a condition of big Power influence — the higher the pay they will be able to extort.

THE matter is being fought out in the diplomatic arena, and, until now, the victory would seem to have gone to the Asian and Arab countries which are content to hook themselves on to an existing bloc. India failed to keep Pakistan uncommitted. Now it looks as if Egypt has failed to keep Iraq uncommitted. But the former's demands are easily changed. It may in any event, and contrary to earlier predictions, drive Egypt further away from formal association with the West and encourage her intrigues against the Arab Government, fearing such a situation. She will demand, as before, the Nasser-Nasser-Tito axis can be turned into something substantial instead of being mere solace for dimly-pointed ambition.

Jerusalem, February 16.

Attention

Resident Members in

Tel Aviv, Haifa, Jerusalem,

Poole, Tivat, Ramat Gan,

Members who have changed their residence during the last few months and have not informed the Central Committee of their new address, are asked to do so immediately at the Membership Bureau in their present residential district.

An Envelope address will make it difficult to include members in the residential Voting Lists which will be used at the places mentioned above.

Don't delay — do it now!

Central Membership Bureau

Kinneret to Remain Sweet Water Lake

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. Thursday. — The Kinneret will remain a sweet water lake even after the main stream of the Jordan is diverted to irrigate the Negev, Mr. R. Blas, of Tahal (Israel Water Planning), told reporters here yesterday in reply to reports that the lake would now be saline, if the plan is carried out. The salinity of Lake Kinneret will be maintained at its present level of 200 milligrams of chlorine per litre or less.

The source of the 18000 tons of salt which enter the Kinneret annually are the numerous streams which flow into the lake from the Jordan, Tiberias, part of which will be tapped near Gezer. Yotvot Ya'acov has a minimum salinity — about 20 mg. The water which will reach the Negev will have a maximum salinity of 20 mg. The maximum salinity in the proposed Jordan Valley project is expected to be slightly over 400 mg. per litre, Mr. Blas stated.

The Jordan, whose waters are salted in any case by the many springs which join it on its course, will thus be still more saline. The proposed plan, however, is to utilize the water of the Yarmuk, which will be brought to the irrigated areas through pipes, as in the Tiberias project for Israel.

We do not work in hiding", Mr. Blas commented. "Our schemes for tapping the Jordan's waters have been outlined in books, and the actual plans are supervised by the best minds in the water engineering world, both here and abroad," he added.

Egypt Says 'No' To Burns on Bat Galim

Egypt has informed General E. Burns, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Troops in the Jordan, that it cannot accede to Israel's demand transcribed through him, that the Bat Galim fort be allowed to proceed together with her cargo through the Suez Canal to Haifa.

The request was handed over to General Burns yesterday.

It will be recalled that on January 15 General Burns called on Mr. Walter Sytan, Director of the Foreign Ministry, at the latter's invitation, and agreed to see his government to put Israel's demands to the Egyptian authorities.

It is understood that the Egyptian reply to General Burns suggests that they are ready to send the Bat Galim cargo on to the Suez Canal, but that so far the talks have continued to be exploratory and no decisions have been made. There may be some progress when Mr. Johnston returns to Israel on Sunday for further talks.

On the other hand, the Arabs are afraid that if the Lake is used as a reservoir Israel would require substantial guarantees from the Arab states that no reflection on her complete sovereignty over the Lake would be involved in its use in the project.

On the other hand, the Arabs are afraid that if the Lake is used as a reservoir Israel would be able to cut off the flow when she wished.

In general it can be taken that press reports from the Arab capitals on the progress of the talks are inaccurate.

It is clear that the talks have continued to be exploratory and no decisions have been made. There may be some progress when Mr. Johnston returns to Israel on Sunday for further talks.

In the same way there is no foundation for the rumours that Israel has accepted the Arab proposals on the ratio of distribution of the water.

Hussein Prepares For Mediation in Cairo

King Hussein was back in Amman yesterday after being briefed by Mr. King for two days on the Jordan Government's leadership on the Turco-Israel act in preparation for his scheduled three-day visit to Cairo tomorrow.

They explained to the Jordan boy king why Iraq is determined to conclude the treaty on why Jordan should be included in the League States should participate.

Nasser added that the Convention still had to be adapted to local conditions. General Nasser, Minister of National Economy, declared yesterday that unless Iraq ceased her persistent anti-Israel radio and press campaign, all Lebanon's efforts to mediate between the two countries would be fruitless.

Jordan Accepts Burns' Proposals on POW's

Jordan has agreed to the principle of treating prisoners of war in accordance with the Geneva Convention and of exchanging them within fortnight, as suggested by General Burns, Minister of National Economy, on Wednesday night, the Old City of "El Jibah" reported.

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Newly-Weds Slain as They Sleep

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ACHE, Friday. — A young Arab couple was murdered last night in their home at Hizir Yatil, in Western Galilee. The unknown murderer strangled his victim while they were in bed, hit them on the head with an axe and then cut their hair off.

Abdul Suleiman, 20, and his 18-year-old wife, Noorah, were sleeping and had been married for a fortnight. Yesterday they attended a wedding in the village.

Something after they returned home, the husband heard a noise rising from the house. They found the door open and found that it was a crime of passion.

Both countries import and export, and the difficulty at present lies in the limited amount of suitable Turkish coffee.

Four out of fifteen factories

are arising out of the death of a Leopold classmate, of house breaking and destruction of property. Armed with machine-guns, three men held out to the last, yesterday afternoon. One surrendered a few hours after the other two.

The last day for paying the 15 per cent instalment on the Compulsory Loan, due from property owners.

After that date, a fine and interest will be added to the amount due.

Close, Settle your Account now!

Ministry of Finance, Compulsory Loan Administration

BEN-GURION BACK IN CABINET AS DEFENCE HEAD; LAVON OUT

PRICE: 150 PRUTA

VOL. XXXI, No. 8006

Advice * Planning * Underwriting

Mutilated Remains of Two Hikers Handed Over in Jerusalem

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The dismembered remains of Shoshana Har-Ziv and Oded Wagmister were handed over to the Israel authorities at Mandelbaum Gate at 11 p.m. last night. The remains were immediately transferred to the Tel Hashomer Hospital. They had been missing since December, when they went on a Negev hike.

The remains were brought by the Jordanians to Mandelbaum Gate in two small sacks about 2:30 p.m. One sack contained a torso so decomposed that it was difficult to immediately what it was. The other contained a head which has not yet been definitely identified, and various separate decomposed limbs.

Dr. Kaminer, of the Jerusalem District Health Office, carried out a preliminary examination in the presence of the Chairman of the Israel-Jordan Armistice Commission, Colonel Charles Brewster. Israeli representatives present included the Damascene correspondent for Hebrews with an Israel Defense Minister, Uri Avigad. There was also Major M. Itzhak and Mr. Ben-Gurion took up residence at Sde Boker in December 1955.

The U.N. forces had set out for Hebrews with an Israel Defense Minister, Uri Avigad. There they were to ride on horseback to Wadi Boker to look for the remains.

Our Damascene correspondent reported that Bedouins said that they heard "from the side" that the young couple were attacked by a band of Bedouin robbers and that they fought back "like devils" until they were overpowered and killed. Negev Bedouins have killed Bedouins for their loyalty and help in the search for the missing couple at the risk of their own lives.

Police photographer Samai Tamari, who photographed the remains, said that he had never seen such a sight in all his experience. The skull, he said,

showed several holes which looked like bullet holes.

The policemen were whitewashed and tame, as they carried the sacks on two stretchers to the MAC building to the waiting ambulance over the rough track illuminated by the headlights of a waiting jeep.

Mr. David Ben-Gurion will return to the Government as Minister of Defence, it was announced last night following a statement, a few hours earlier, that Mr. Pinhas Lavon, Israel's war-time leader and first

Prime Minister, resigned from his position as head of the Government in October 1953, and has

been working at the Negev settlement of Sde Boker.

Mr. Ben-Gurion's appointment will become effective only after formal approval by the Knesset, which must approve any member co-opted by the Cabinet. It is expected that the Prime Minister, Mr. M. Sharett, will detail the reasons for Mr. Lavon's resignation at the Cabinet meeting on Sunday, which is also to hear a statement by Mr. Lavon himself.

The Cabinet will presumably on this occasion also approve the return of Mr. Ben-Gurion, so that this may be presented to the Knesset at the next meeting, on the following day (Monday) Mr. Lavon's resignation does not require Knesset approval joining does.

The first hint of impending changes in the Cabinet came on Wednesday, when the Prime Minister published a statement that Mr. Lavon had asked for an inquiry to be held.

The report stated that the enquiry committee's findings had been communicated to the Ministerial Foreign Affairs and Defence Committees, and followed on the heels of a press report the same morning which had suggested that

Mr. Lavon had been required to appear before an inquiry committee.

Lavon Statement

The news of Mr. Lavon's resignation came in the form of an announcement published on his behalf.

On February 2 I submitted my resignation from the Cabinet to the Prime Minister.

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Social & Personal

President Ben-Sri yesterday received Mr. Matiyahu Binder, Minister to Uruguay, who is due to leave shortly to take up his post.

The Minister of Education, Prof. Dr. Dina, yesterday visited the offices of the Ministry and the Central schools. The tour was one in a series planned to cover schools throughout the country.

ARRIVALS: Mr. Eliyahu Levin-Hayman of the OSEF Department in London, arrived in Amsterdam from a meeting of the OSEF World Executive (by K.L.M.); Prof. J.I. Walsh, Professor of Mathematics at Harvard University, and former President of the American Mathematical Society, is at present at the Hebrew University; Dr. Nathan Morris, Director of the Jewish Agency's Department for Education and Culture in the Diaspora.

DEPARTURES: Dr. A. Biran, for the U.S. to take up his new post as Consul-General in Los Angeles, with his family (by El Al); Dr. A. Shaoni, Grand Master of the Masons in Israel, for Washington to attend the convention of Grand Masters from the U.S. and Canada; Dr. Meir Keren, of "Haaretz," for Rangoon, on his way to China (by K.L.M.); Mr. David Rabinov, of the Public Relations Department of the Wizman Institute, to the U.S. for one year with the U.S.A. (by El Al).

Professor Leon Carnowsky, Lecturer in Chemistry, who is at the University of Chicago, who is in a UNESCO mission in Israel, yesterday visited the Knesset accompanied by Mr. K. Worman, Director of the National Library. They were received by the Knesset Clerk, Mr. M. Rosetti, and friends from every Hebrew-speaking group in Israel were present.

Mrs. Boba Idelson, Secretary-General of Moetzig HaPoalot, received a Hadassah delegation from the U.S. in the Hadassah Executive building in Tel Aviv yesterday.

The first performance of Shakespeare's "As You Like It" was given yesterday evening by the Chamber Theatre in its new home in Tel Aviv.

The birthday of Mrs. Sheri Berger, veteran Jerusalemite and a founding member of the Hadassah Council in Israel, was celebrated at the Alice Seligberg school yesterday. Women and friends from every Hebrew-speaking project in Israel were present.

Professor James Plaut, Curator of the Boston Museum of Modern Art and Mrs. Plaut, who recently arrived in Israel, are staying at the Sharon Hotel.

Judge Shalom Kassan and Judge Joseph Lamm, both of Tel Aviv District Court, will lecture at 8:30 tonight at the Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv, on "Punishment in Criminal Law and 'Separation of the Legal Authorities in Israel'."

Mr. M. Savidor, General Manager of the Haifa Maritim Club today instead of Mr. H. Reilly who is indisposed.

NARROW BONN VOTE

ON SAAR AGREEMENT
BONN, Thursday (Reuters).—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the West German Bundestag approved today the Saar agreement between France and Germany on the Saar by 16 votes to 12.

Their decision brought to an end two months' examination of the German rearmament treaty by eight committees of the Lower House.

Simultaneously, the 65 members of the Free Democratic (coalition) Party agreed to vote against the Saar agreement in next week's Bundestag debate.

Religious Services

Orthodox services in Jerusalem at 6:30 a.m. today and 6:30 p.m. tomorrow.

Orthodox Synagogue, Shlomo Hillel Street, 12:45 and 4:30 p.m. Arvit: 6:30 p.m.

Orthodox Synagogue (Gan Batzach): 6:30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat: 12:45 and 4:30 p.m.

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THE 'GASSWORKS': HOW IT HAS HELPED

Experts' Advice Serves As Economic Yardstick

By STAN APPLEGARTH

DURING the next few weeks, the legal public, long and sorely confused by the reports of experts, pseudo-experts and super-experts, will probably receive, picassian and in "junk," a summary of Israel's economy, and an outline of its prospects.

The report is being prepared during what some consider the last days of the Economic Advisory Staff, headed by Oscar Gass. Other Government sources believe that it will usher in a new period, when the Economic Advisory Staff, probably without Mr. Gass himself, will continue to play an important role in economic thinking and planning.

The Government entered into a two-year contract with Mr. Gass in April, 1953. Recently, as the expiration date drew nearer, the Government came to a new arrangement, by which the contract was extended indefinitely, and was to be terminated upon six-monthly notice.

Mr. Oscar Gass has been economic adviser to the State of Israel since its inception. His most signal work was connected with the Export-Import Bank, which he helped to establish. Mr. Gass' connection with Israel's economy is the initial breathing spell so urgently dictated by post-War of Liberation necessities. His connection with Palestine dates back to "Palestine: Land of Promise," written jointly by himself and Robert W. D. and David Cressman. His knowledge of Israel's economy is fabulous—chapter and verse. Statistic and reference flow freely, and, more important, with fantastic accuracy.

With him, Mr. Gass brought a constellation of experts who cover major fields of economics. His principal associate, a graduate of the Export-Import Bank's program, is Mr. Bertram Gross. Professor Lerner's reputation is well deservedly established. Mr. Marion Clawson is a leading American agricultural expert. Mr. Bertram Gross, whose field is labour and housing, is a top sociologist. Mr. Paul Erdman, who joined the EAS a little later, specializes in industrial problems.

In addition to the senior foreign staff and by invitation consultants who are invited from time to time, Mr. Gass adds to his staff a group of local and non-Israelis. The most outstanding is Dr. A. L. Gaathon, whose familiarity with Israel's elusive national income figures is unique. Mr. H. Smith, a former kibbutz member, who has returned to his field of statistics, has already created a brilliant name for himself in the short period since he took over from the "imported" expert, Mr. Morris Ullman. Another brilliant Israeli member of the EAS is known as "Gass's white-haired boy." (By the way, the EAS is known to its familiars as the "Gass House" or the "Gass Works.") Trying together the heterogeneous organization is Mr. Yehuda Heimann, former Secretary-General of the Ministry of Finance, who doubles as administrator and researcher. There are also a number of associate and junior local economists.

The most important decision of principle thus pending is whether the EAS should be a political master-plan should be blueprinted for the State, or whether each problem should be met on its own merits. Mr. Gass was of the latter opinion, and further felt that a plan would evolve from the compendium of advice his staff would present. Naturally, he then undertook that any advice would be adopted by the Government.

Mr. Gass' economy has improved.

To attribute his advanced ability to his "big brain" is like attributing General Motors to the falling rate of private foreign investment since the free-enterprise party entered the Government. The EAS, in fact, all are agreed that the EAS has performed tasks of importance to the economy. First and foremost, as a capable economic committee, it has worked with the State, or rather the Government, to the benefit of the State.

The EAS has formed a yardstick which permits the Government to measure how far it is deviating from the economic recommendations of the free-enterprise party.

In other words, even if a given piece of economic advice is not adopted, it will have been shown that way, and its influence will have lasting influence beyond the specific moment and issue concerned.

Mr. Erdman's recent speech on the need to increase productivity, to bring wages in line with competitive export conditions and similar "conservative" proposals echo, probably not coincidentally, views expressed by Mr. Gass on many occasions. This example is not a

few but many.

Mr. Gass did not help matters when he wrote in one of his reports, "The recommendations are important and I urge every member of the Government to study them and act upon them." Innocuous, perhaps, but one imposes a Cabinet Minister reading such a sentence would feel compelled to do the same, and that they are important, that is what he is saying. State funds for. But to act upon them? That is the privilege and responsibility of a democratic and representative government, responsible only to the King and not to the Government.

Mr. Gass' attitude unfortunately creates a mutual confidence. Some Government officials were equally tactless, and the breach widened further.

If the above is correct, (and it is difficult to say that it is not, in spite of the fact that neither EAS nor Government sources are anxious to comment), why have there been so much argument about the EAS' recommendations? There are a few possible reasons. Why have there been so much consultation and double-talk instead of implementation?

THE last driver, as well as the Press itself, has compounded errors of logic, reason and political acumen. He is under the impression that the almost IL 1,000 daily expense of the EAS (including hard currency) are a waste of the Government's money if every recommendation is not adopted. A brief review of the recommendations of the EAS show that a number have been rejected—a number accepted. For example, recommendations on purchases of shipping, on irrigation, on industrial development and on the State Bank were not followed through. On the other hand, reliable Government sources

say the EAS personnel "If so."

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The Scrolls and History

The news of the acquisition of four more Dead Sea scrolls has again引起了 the following important interest in the following observations by Dr. S. Kettler, Professor at Drexel College, Philadelphia, and co-editor of the *Jewish Quarterly Review*.

A detailed report appeared in *The Jerusalem Post* on the three scrolls exhibited under police guard. The scrolls had been acquired and devoted his last days to piecing together. The most important and best preserved of the three manuscripts, according to the report, was that dealing with the *Way of Light* and the *Way of Darkness*, an imaginary battle waged by the Jewish zealots against the Romans.

Fragments of this scroll were presented by Professor Sokenik in 1948. He believed that it dated from the Seleucid period. He said that the phrase *Kittim of Ashur* (*Kittim of Ashur*) refers to the Seleucids, which indicates that it was written before the Maccabees. An article published in the *Jewish Quarterly Review* in 1950 I maintained that this theory was untenable since at no time during the Hellenistic or Roman period did the term *Kittim* refer to the Seleucids, these were called kings of Syria by the First and Second Macabees. Josephus, the classical writers like Apollonius, Appian, Strabo, Livy and Justin, as well as the early Christian Fathers. The term *Kittim* was applied by the ancient writers to the Macedonians as well as to the Romans; however, the term *Kittim of Ashur* never referred to these people.

Now that this scroll has been published and a photocopy of the text has been supplied, I find that my previous contention against the antiquity of the scrolls is proven without any shadow of doubt. The scroll does not describe a historical battle of the time of the Hasmonaeans as has been maintained by some, nor an imaginary battle waged by Jewish zealots against the Romans.

A Controversial Issue
We read on Plate 24 that the priests stood some distance away from the temple, not to come in contact with the slain and not to be defiled. They were not to profane the oil of the anointment of their priesthood with the blood of the gentiles. During the Second Commonwealth, however, priests were anointed with the high priest's anointing oil. The Talmud says that the oil of anointment had been stored away before the destruction of the First Temple. (Ker. 58 and passim). Neither in the books of the *Maccabees* nor in Josephus is it ever stated that the high priests were anointed. (See, Talmud, pp. 52-53). If this scroll had been written during the Second Commonwealth the author would have known this simple fact. The scroll was actually composed during the late Middle Ages and the author had probably been influenced by the Biblical narratives in which it is related that priests were anointed with holy oil.

That this scroll could not have been written during the Second Commonwealth is evident from another passage, which relates an account of the war against the nations, enumerating peoples who are recorded in the Talmud, but did not exist at the time of the Second Commonwealth. He mentions names like *Uz*, *Hul*, *Massa*, the sons of Araphachad, the sons of Keturah. He took the names from the Bible, not realizing that these names no longer existed. Another name for a people, *Togar*, proves the scroll is of a late date. In the Pentateuch *Togarmah*, traditionally associated with Armenia, is a descendant of Japhet, but in the late Biblical literature the word is referred to Turkey. The name *Togar* for Turk came into vogue in the late Hebrew literature and never once occurs earlier.

Again, on the first line of Plate 24 there are some Hebrew words which are damaged and then rewritten above the line. The original words were enclosed in parentheses. Before advancing any hypothesis as to the authenticity and antiquity of the scroll, one must determine whether the three words above the line, *Was it the author or a copyist?* If it was the former, why were the words not erased and rewritten in the same space, as we know from the Talmud, was the practice among the Jews. Does it at least have been placed either over or under the words re-

written. If the rewriting was done by a copyist, then we must ascertain who tampered with the text, and when. Furthermore, the original letters are preserved, and the script is a practice unknown in the ancient world. This alone would indicate that the scroll could not have been written during the Second Commonwealth.

From the internal evidence briefly summarized here, and more substantially in a forthcoming article in the *JQR*, an objective scholar must arrive at only one conclusion, namely that this scroll is not of the Second Commonwealth, but is absolutely in error in concluding that "there is internal and archaeological evidence that the Temple was still standing while the Temple was still standing." Where is the archaeological evidence? Professor Sokenik bought this scroll from a merchant.

Mr. Gevaryahu is also misinformed when he writes: "The scrolls even mention a distance of 2,000 cubits. Josephus relates a similar custom about the Essenes in the Judean Desert." In fact, Josephus never refers to a distance of 2,000 cubits in connection with the Essenes.

Classical Studies

HERELOLOGY (Hebreo). A Collection of Essays on Classical Antiquities edited by M. Schwabe and Y. Gutman—Magnes-Hebreo University Press, Vol. 1, 112 pp.

SCRIPTA HEBREORUM ET GREECORUM (Hebreo y Griego) Vol. 1: Studies in Classical and Jewish Hellenism, edited by R. Kasher—Magnes-Hebreo University Press, 144 pp.

Much attention is given in the classical antiquity is going on in Israel as evidenced by the two publications under review. Every branch of classical studies is represented, ranging from linguistics, philosophy, history and literature to epigraphy and papyrology, and even in terms of the time from the seventh century B.C.E. to the end of the Roman Empire.

In "Eshkolot," the papers on Jewish Hellenism deal with the influence of Jewry on the Hellenistic world and the Diaspora and the reverse. Two Greek inscriptions from the synagogue of Eleazar ben Shimon, the "Athenian" inscription of the Pseudo-Xanthocnemis, the "Golden Age" by Apuleius (ibid. Dr. L. Simon) gives the date of the 2nd century B.C.E. (Scripta).

The Roman Empire
In one of his papers (Eshkolot) Dr. H.B. Rosen examines the Greek roots and the origin of such words as "empire," "republic" and "history." In his second essay (Scripta) he is the first to decipher a Greek inscription from Lamnos of the 5th cent. B.C.E.

A subject of great interest is discussed by Prof. R. Kasher in his essay on the history of the Roman Empire (Scripta). The author traces the development of the idea and its change from the name of the government of the city of Rome to which Christianity adhered in the first centuries of its history. It is impossible within a short space to do justice to so博大 a body of work. Both publications are of the highest standard and will further the study of humanities, not just in this country.

PRESENTS AN ANCIENT AND SUBTILICITY. (Comment on the Sabbath) the existence of which is proved by the interpretation of the name, "Rambam," appearing in the papyrus of the 2nd cent. B.C.E. in Egypt.

NOT LESS IMPORTANT THAN THESE, BOTH FROM THE SCIENTIFIC AND THE CULTURAL POINT OF VIEW, ARE THE ESSAYS ON GENERAL PROBLEMS, MOST OF WHICH WERE PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN TO LEARNERS FOR THE FIRST TIME. THESE, A VERY IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO OUR KNOWLEDGE OF CLASSICAL LITERATURE IS THE TRANSLATION BY DROR ORON OF A PART OF THE EURIPIDEAN PLAY "HIPPOLYTON" (Eshkolot). PROFESSOR L. ROTH, STARTING FROM THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE GREEK AND HEBREW, SHOWS THE WIDE

AND BROAD HORIZON OF THE HEBREW

CLASSICAL STUDIES.

THE ROMAN EMPIRE

IN ONE OF HIS PAPERS (Eshkolot) DR. H.B. ROSEN EXAMINES THE GREEK ROOTS AND THE ORIGIN OF SUCH WORDS AS "EMPIRE," "REPUBLIC" AND "HISTORY."

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DR. Y. GUTMAN DISCUSSES IN "ESHKOLOT" AND "SCRIPTA" THE PRE-SEPARATED PARTS OF A GREEK EPIC POEM "ON JERUSALEM" BY PHILO, A JEW WHO LIVED IN THE SECOND CENTURY B.C.E. (NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH PHILO OF ALEXANDRIA). DR. A. KASHER, IN HIS ESSAY (SCRIPTA) ON "COELE-SYRIA" IS THE ADAPTATION OF THE HEBREW NAME "KOL-SYRIA" (SCRIPTA) AND DR. R. ROSTAR TRACES THE SIMILARITY OF MOTIVES AND TREATMENT IN THE SONG OF SONGS ON THE ONE HAND AND THE HEBREW POETRY ON THE OTHER (ESHKOLOT).

TWO INTERESTING PAPERS ARE SUBMITTED BY PROF. V. TCHERKOVSKY. THE FIRST (ESHKOLOT) SUGGESTS A NEW SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF THE PERSECUTIONS INSTITUTED BY ANTIOCHUS EPIPHANES IN 187 B.C.E., WHILE THE SECOND (SCRIPTA)

IS THE WORK OF R. KASHER.

THE ROMAN EMPIRE

IN ONE OF HIS PAPERS (ESHKOLOT) DR. H.B. ROSEN EXAMINES THE GREEK ROOTS AND THE ORIGIN OF SUCH WORDS AS "EMPIRE," "REPUBLIC" AND "HISTORY."

IN HIS SECOND ESSAY (SCRIPTA) HE IS THE FIRST TO DECIPHER A GREEK INSRIPTION FROM LAMNOS OF THE 5TH CENT. B.C.E.

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